

In 7 Seconds A
Golf Ball Driven By
A Top Flight Golfer
Travels 300 Yards...
But In Only



TWO SECONDS

Bayer Aspirin
Is Ready To Go
To Work!



MAKE THIS TEST!

To see how fast it's ready to go to work, drop a Bayer Aspirin tablet in a glass of water, and time its disintegrating speed. What happens in the glass, happens in your stomach.



When you want really fast relief from ordinary headache, neuritic or neuralgic pain, use Bayer Aspirin tablets. They bring you relief with amazing speed because they start disintegrating almost instantly you take them. Timed by stopwatch, they're ready to go to work in two seconds.

But fast relief isn't the only reason why it pays to use Bayer Aspirin. Also important is the fact that you can take it with complete confidence. For Bayer

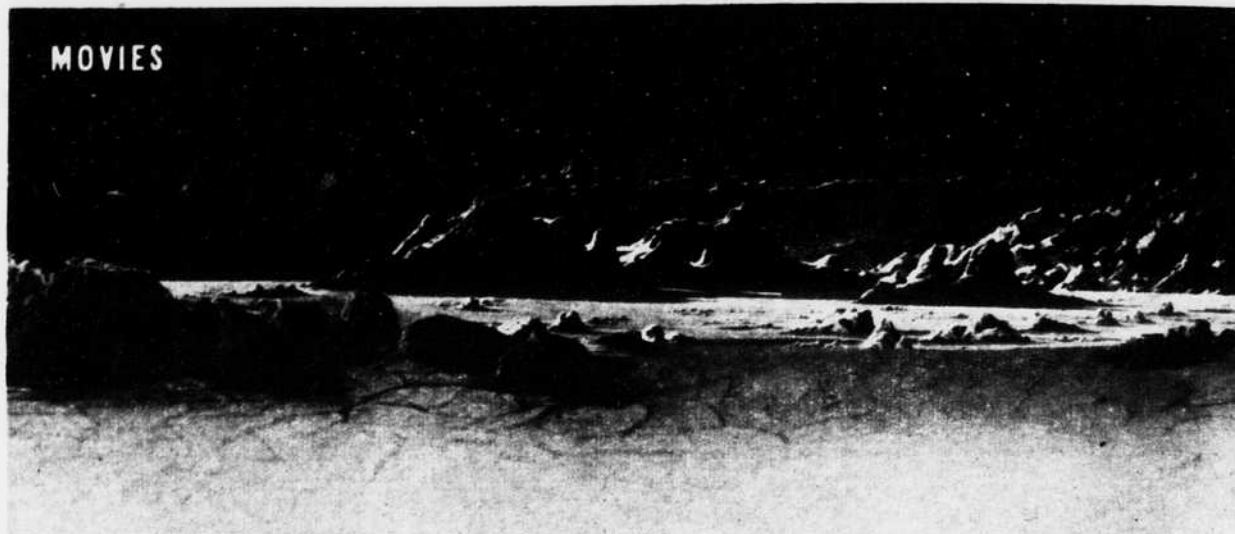
Aspirin's single active ingredient is not only so effective that doctors prescribe it for pain relief, but is so gentle to the system mothers give it even to small children on their doctors' advice.

So when you're in pain, don't experiment with drugs that have not been proved by years of successful use. For the fast relief you want—and the dependable relief that's important to your health—take Bayer Aspirin. And when you buy, always be sure to ask for it by the name "Bayer"

*Because no other pain reliever can match its record of use by millions of normal people, without ill effect, one thing you can take with complete confidence is genuine

BAYER ASPIRIN

MOVIES



WEIRD-LOOKING landscape is what the movie's space travelers

Reaching For The Moon

(See Front Cover)

Hollywood's latest sounds like Buck Rogers — but it's based on scientific facts

HOLLYWOOD

THE movies, which tend to view this planet of ours through a distorting prism, have trained some reasonably sober and scientific telescopes on the Moon.

The amazing thing about "Destination Moon," a Technicolor production dealing with a lunar voyage, is not its fantasy, but its adherence to known facts and reasonable conjecture.

Compare, for example, the Moon-voyagers on the cover of THIS WEEK with the similarly appareled figure of a man on this page. The cover picture is a scene from the film, which is fantasy-fiction. The costumes are what you might expect movie actors to wear when they represent the first Earthlings to reach the Moon.

But the picture at right is no Hollywood fantasy. It shows an actual test suit designed by the Air Force to cope with the hazards of rocket flight, when and if piloted rockets get into the outer spaces.

Fact Overtakes Fiction

FANTASY is having a hard time these days keeping ahead of laboratory experiment and scientific speculation. The suit designed by the Air Force contemplates conditions such as man might face if he planned to drop in on our nearest celestial neighbor, the Moon.

It is similar in almost every detail to the costume, air-conditioned and oxygen-fed, designed by Hollywood for the mock voyage.

In brief, what seems to be under serious consideration is a flight beyond the sky, into the outer darkness. And why not to the Moon?

It's well within the realm of scientific probability, say the people who worked on the movie. The

script was written by Robert A. Heinlein, physicist, author and space-travel enthusiast.

The technical adviser is Chesley Bonestell, artist, astronomer and architect, whose paintings of worlds in collision and rockets hurtling through space are known to the readers of THIS WEEK.



RUDY ARNOLD

MOVIE costumes are similar to this Air Force test suit

The producer of the film is George Pal, better known for his animated puppets and fantastic cartoons than for real-life productions. But he insists that his full-length feature will be semi-documentary. No Buck Rogers comic-strip stuff at all.

He has similarly rejected H. G. Wells's wild theories of life on the Moon — eerie, sinister "lunarites" milking elephant-like Moon-cows, and threatening the visitors from

Earth with unnameable disasters.

Actually, Pal argues, the Moon has become too close to us for such romantic nonsense. It was never more than 250,000 miles away, and what is that in these days of supersonic speed?

Powerful telescopes have brought it startlingly close. We can see, figuratively speaking, the wart on the nose of the Man in the Moon. Or, actually, we could photograph lunar cities, if there were any. Or, if there were extensive intelligent life on the dead planet, we could see evidences of it from our observatories. We have weighed the Moon, taken its temperature, charted its mountain ranges and noted the absence of air, water and vegetation.

How To Get There

IN "Destination Moon," therefore, the lunar explorers know in advance pretty much what to expect. They also have sound scientific knowledge of how to get there.

Atomic energy gives them the initial propulsion that sends them beyond the pull of the Earth's gravitational field. Thereafter they hurtle through the vacuum of interplanetary space at a speed of seven miles a second, on their own momentum — in a region where there is neither up nor down, neither weight nor sound, wind nor storm.

The major peril lies in the fact that the space ship might lack the impetus to reach the Moon's gravitational field. Then it would be condemned to hang in space or else to circle some planet in an orbit of its own, through all eternity.

One of the ship's crew in the movie does get lost in space. Equipped with magnetic boots, he climbs out of the ship to repair its surface. The boots lose their power, and he drifts away, into an unimaginable void. He is rescued very scientifically by an oxygen tank used as a lifebuoy — the escaping gas serving to propel it.